

(a) Export Potential

The products and services to be promoted at the trade show are from U.S. industries that have high export potential, as determined by U.S. Department of Commerce sources, i.e., best prospects lists and U.S. export statistics. (Certain industries are rated as priorities by our domestic and international commercial officers in their Country Commercial Guides.)

(b) International Interest

The trade show meets the needs of a significant number of overseas markets covered by the Commercial Service and corresponds to marketing opportunities as identified by the posts in their Country Commercial Guides (e.g., best prospects lists). Previous international attendance at the show may be used as an indicator.

(c) Scope of the Show

The trade show offers a broad spectrum of U.S. made products and/or services for the subject industry. Trade shows with a majority of U.S. firms will be given preference.

(d) Stature of the Show

The trade show is clearly recognized by the industry it covers as a leading event for the promotion of that industry's products and services both domestically and internationally and as a showplace for the latest technology or services in that industry.

(e) Exhibitor Interest

There is demonstrated interest on the part of U.S. exhibitors in receiving international business visitors during the trade show. A significant number of these exhibitors should be new-to-export or seeking to expand sales into additional international markets.

(f) Overseas Marketing

There has been demonstrated effort made to market prior shows overseas. In addition, the applicant should describe in detail the international marketing program to be conducted for the event, explaining how efforts should increase individual and group international attendance.

(g) Logistics

The trade show site, facilities, transportation services and availability of accommodations are in the stature of an international-class trade show.

(h) Cooperation

The applicant demonstrates willingness to cooperate with the Commercial Service of the United States of America to fulfill the program's goals

and to adhere to target dates set out in the Memorandum of Understanding and the event timetable, both of which are available from the program office.

Past experience in the IBP will be taken into account in evaluating current applications to the program.

Authority: The statutory authority authorizing the Department to provide the type of assistance contemplated under the International Buyer Program is 15 U.S.C. 4724.

John Klingelehut,

Acting Director, Office of Public/Private Initiatives, Commercial Service of the United States of America, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Notice of Closure Areas To Conduct Restoration Activities in the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary, Within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

AGENCY: Sanctuaries and Reserves Division (SRD), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will temporarily close to public access two specified areas of the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary (KLNMS), within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) between June 15 to September 15, 1995. The areas will be closed in order for NOAA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), and authorized contractors to conduct construction restoration activities to restore coral reefs and associated Sanctuary resources injured or destroyed as a result of the M/V *Elpis* and M/V *Alec Owen Maitland* grounding incidents, which occurred on October 25, and November 11, 1989, respectively. During the period for which the areas are closed, public access will be prohibited in order to efficiently allow and implement restoration and recovery activities, and to ensure protection of life and property during these complex construction activities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Charles M. Wahle, Chief, Technical Projects Branch, Sanctuaries and

Reserves Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1305 East West Highway, SSMC4, 12th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. 301-713-3141.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act (FKNMSPA), and particularly the KLNMS regulations at 15 CFR Part 929.7(b), NOAA will temporarily close to public access specified areas of the KLNMS, within the FKNMS.

Background

On October 25, and November 11, 1989, two large freighters grounded within the KLNMS, now part of the FKNMS. These groundings, as well as subsequent attempts by the operators to free the vessels from the reef, resulted in significant injuries to the reef substrate and resident marine organisms. Coral colonies, sponges and sea fans at the site were destroyed and attempts to free the vessels created holes in the reef's surface. In addition, the resulting debris continues to threaten living resources in the vicinity of the grounding site. Since the groundings, the excavations have expanded and will continue to do so in the absence of restoration efforts.

Section 312 of the NMSA authorizes NOAA to pursue civil actions to recover response costs and damages from parties who destroy, cause the loss of, or injury Sanctuary resources. Damage claims include, among other things, the cost of restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of destroyed, lost or injured Sanctuary resources; the value of lost uses pending recovery of Sanctuary resources; the cost of conducting damage assessments; and the reasonable costs of monitoring. NOAA pursued natural resource damage actions under the NMSA to recover costs and damages from the responsible parties in order to restore the damaged reefs. The two grounding cases were settled in 1991 and the recovered monies are being used by NOAA to fund the coral reef restoration efforts.

NOAA, COE and authorized contractors will implement coral reef restoration work at the two grounding sites/Closure Areas in the KLNMS. The first phase of this project will be to stabilize the damaged reef habitat and re-create the overall physical structure of the coral reef surface, thereby enhancing rates of recovery of the coral communities that existed prior to the groundings.

At Closure Area 1, 40 large, pre-cast concrete structures will be placed over

the unstable excavations in the reef's surface which were caused by these groundings, and then cemented together. At Closure Area 2, quarried limestone boulders will be placed in large blow holes and sand poured around the boulders to form a continuous natural surface. These structures will recreate typical three-dimensional habitat relief and act as a stable, natural framework on which coral may be transplanted and coral larvae can colonize, thereby increasing the habitat value of the area.

Section 929.7(b) of the KLNMS regulations provide for closing to public use the KLNMS, or certain areas therein, in the event of emergency conditions endangering life or property, and/or to permit recovery of the living resources from overuse, or provide scientific research relating to protection and management. NOAA has deemed it necessary to close these two areas to

public use to efficiently implement coral reef restoration and recovery activities and to ensure the protection of life and property during the conduct of such activities. Heavy construction materials and equipment (e.g., barges and cranes, concrete structures, and boulders) will be used at both sites to conduct the coral reef restoration activities. Consequently, it is necessary to secure a work area that adequately protects persons working on the site and the general public, as well as the equipment used to conduct the coral reef restoration activities. However, to minimize disruption of public access to the area, NOAA will close only the amount of area necessary to complete these coral reef restoration activities, including buffer zones to moor support vessels and provide an extra margin of public safety. Furthermore, these areas will be closed no longer than necessary

to complete the coral restoration activities.

Locations and Boundaries of Closure Areas

The two Closure Areas are located approximately 5.6 nautical miles offshore northern Key Largo, or 40 nautical miles south-southwest of Government Cut at Miami Beach. The total area of the two Closure Areas consists of approximately one-half of a square nautical mile (snm), or one-quarter snm per site. The total area closed includes less than one percent of the total area of the KLNMS. The boundary of these exclusion areas will be marked by visible buoys.

Closure Area 1 (*Maitland* site) is approximately 1.5 nautical miles south-southwest of the Carysfort Light. Closure Area 1 is bounded by the following coordinates:

State Plane Coordinates		Latitude	Longitude
Northing	Easting		
A 316,430 N	755,480 E	25° 12' 9.0" N	80° 13' 37.6" W
B 315,705 N	756,810 E	25° 12' 1.8" N	80° 13' 23.2" W
C 314,380 N	756,085 E	25° 11' 48.7" N	80° 13' 31.1" W
D 315,105 N	754,770 E	25° 11' 56.0" N	80° 13' 45.4" W

Closure Area 2 (*Elpis* site) is approximately 0.25 nautical miles east-northeast of the Elbow Reef Light. Closure Area 2 is bounded by the following coordinates:

State Plane Coordinates		Latitude	Longitude
Northing	Easting		
E 296,955 N	746,345 E	25° 8' 56.7" N	80° 15' 18.3" W
F 297,860 N	747,410 E	25° 9' 5.6" N	80° 15' 6.6" W
G 296,840 N	748,265 E	25° 8' 55.4" N	80° 14' 57.3" W
H 295,675 N	746,880 E	25° 8' 43.9" N	80° 15' 12.5" W
I 296,310 N	746,340 E	25° 8' 50.3" N	80° 15' 18.3" W

Time frame

Closure Areas 1 and 2 will be closed to public access from June 15 to September 15, 1995. Notice of the removal of the Closure Areas restriction will be issued by NOAA once coral reef restoration activities are completed.

Penalties

Pursuant to the NMSA, regulations at 15 CFR Part 922, and KLNMS regulations at 15 CFR § 929.9, any violation of the NMSA or regulations, including unauthorized entry into the Closure Areas, is subject to a Maximum civil penalty of \$100,000 per violation per day. Furthermore, the NMSA and regulations authorize a proceeding *in rem* against any vessel used in violation of any such regulation.

Section 929.7(b) of the LKNMS regulations provides that public notice

of closures will be provided through local news media and posting of placards at the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, if deemed necessary. In addition to providing notice in the **Federal Register**, NOAA will provide public notice of the closures in a notice to mariners, local newspaper notices, bulletin boards, and brochures.

Dated: June 2, 1995.

W. Stanley Wilson,

Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[CFDA No.: 84.083]

Women's Educational Equity Act Program; Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards for Fiscal Year (FY) 1995

Purpose of Program: To promote gender equity in education; to promote equity in education for women and girls who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination based on sex and race, ethnic origin, limited English proficiency, disability or age; and to provide financial assistance to enable educational agencies to meet the requirements of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Eligible Applicants: Public agencies, private nonprofit agencies, organizations, institutions, student